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From the American Daily Advertiser.

The two following authentic letters, are taken from the papers relative to *France*, communicated to the House of Representatives in a message from the *President* of the United States, of December 5th, 1793, and which are now printed for the use of the members.

Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, to Mr. MORRIS, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

Philadelphia, August 16th, 1793.

SIR,

IN my letter of June 13th, I enclosed to you the copies of several letters, which had passed between Mr. Ternant, Mr. Genet, and myself, on the occurences to which the present war had given rise within our ports. The object of this communication was, to enable you to explain the principles on which our government was conducting itself towards the belligerent parties; principles which might not in all cases be satisfactory to all, but were meant to be just and impartial to all. Mr. Genet had been then but a little time with us; and but a little more was necessary to develope in him a character and conduct, so unexpected, and so extraordinary, as to place us in the most distressing dilemma, between our regard for his nation, which is constant and sincere, and a regard for our laws, the authority of which must be maintained; for the peace of our country which the Executive Magistrate is charged to preserve; for its honor, offended in the person of that Magistrate; and for its character grossly traduced in the conversations and letters of this gentleman. In the course of these transactions, it has been a great comfort to us to believe that none of them were within the intention or expectations of his employers. These had been too recently expressed in acts which nothing could discolour, in the letters of the Executive Council, in the letter and decrees of the National Assembly, and in the general demeanor of the nation towards us, to ascribe to them things of so contrary a character.—Our first duty, therefore, was to draw a strong line between their intentions, and the proceedings of their minister; our second, to lay those proceedings faithfully before them.

On the declaration of war between France and England, the United States, being at peace with both, their situation was so new and unexperienced by themselves, that their citizens were not, in the first instance, sensible of the new duties resulting therefrom, and of the restraints it would impose even *on their dispositions* towards the belligerent powers. Some of them imagined (and chiefly their transient sea-faring citizens) that they were free to indulge those dispositions, to take side with either party, and enrich themselves by depredations on the commerce of the other, and were meditating enterprises of this nature, as there was reason to believe. In this state of the public mind, and before it should take an erroneous direction, difficult to be set right, and dangerous to themselves and their country, the President thought it expedient, through the channel of a proclamation, to remind our fellow citizens that we were in a state of peace with all the belligerent powers, that in that state it was our duty neither to aid nor injure any, to exhort and warn them against acts which might contravene this duty, and particularly those of positive hostility, for the punishment of which the laws would be appealed to; and to put them on their guard also as to the risks they would run, if they should attempt to carry articles of contraband to any. This proclamation, ordered on the 19th and signed the 22d day of April, was sent to you in my letter of the 26th of the same month.

On the day of its publication, we received through the channel of the newspapers the first intimation that Mr. Genet had arrived on the 8th of the month at Charleston, in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary from his nation to the United States, and soon after, that he had sent on to Philadelphia the vessel in which he came, and would himself perform the journey by land. His landing at one of the most distant ports of the Union from his points, both of departure and destination, was calculated to excite attention: And very soon afterwards we learnt, that he was undertaking to authorise the fitting and arming of vessels in that port, enlisting men, foreigners and citizens, and giving them commissions to cruise and commit hostilities on nations at peace with us, that these vessels were taking and bringing prizes into our ports, that the consuls of France were assuming to hold courts of admiralty on them, to try, condemn, and authorise their sale as legal prize, and all this before Mr. Genet had presented himself, or his credentials to the President, before he was received by him, without his consent or consultation, and directly in contravention of the state of peace existing, and declared to exist in the President's proclamation, and incumbent on him to preserve till the constitutional authority should otherwise declare. These proceedings became immediately, as was naturally to be expected, the subject of complaint by the representative here of that power against whom they would chiefly operate. The British minister presented several memorials thereon, to which we gave the answer of May 15th heretofore enclosed to you, corresponding in substance with a letter of the same date written to Mr. Ternant, the minister of France then residing here, a copy of which I send herewith. On the next day Mr. Genet reached this place, about five or six weeks after he had arrived at Charleston, and might have been at Philadelphia, if he had steered for it directly. He was immediately presented to the President, and received by him as the minister of the Republic; and as the conduct before stated seemed to bespeak a design for forcing us into the war, without allowing us the exercise of any free will in the case, nothing could be more assuaging than his assurances to the President at his reception, which he repeated to me afterwards in conversation, and in public to the citizens of Philadelphia, in answer to an address from them, that, on account of our remote situation and other circumstances, France did not expect that we should become a party to the war, but wished to see us pursue our prosperity and happiness in peace. In a conversation a few days after, Mr. Genet told me that M. de Ternant had delivered him my letter of May 15th, he spoke something of the case of the Grange, and then of the armament at Charleston, explained the circumstances which had led him to it before he had been received by the government, and consulted its will, expressed a hope that the President had not so resolutely decided against the measure, but that he would hear what was to be said in support of it, that he would write me a letter on the subject, in which he thought he could justify it under our treaty; but that if the President should finally determine otherwise, he must submit: For that assuredly his instructions were to do what would be agreeable to us. He accordingly wrote the letter of May 27th. The President took the case again into consideration, and found nothing in that letter which could shake the grounds of his former decision. My letter of June 5th notifying this to him, his of June 8th and 14th, mine of the 17th, and his again of the 22d, will shew what further passed on this subject, and that he was far from retaining his disposition to acquiesce in the ultimate will of the President. It would be tedious to pursue this and our subsequent correspondencies through all their details. Referring therefore for these to the letters themselves, which shall accompany this. I will present a summary view only of the points of difference which have arisen, and the grounds on which they rest.

1st. Mr. Genet asserts his right of arming in our ports, and of enlisting our citizens, and that we have no right to restrain him or punish them. Examining this question under the law of nations, founded on the general sense and usage of mankind, we have produced proofs from the most enlightened and approved writers on the subject, that a neutral nation must, in all things relating to the war, observe an exact impartiality towards the parties; that favors to one to the prejudice of the other would import a fraudulent neutrality, of which no nation would be the dupe; that no succour should be given to either, unless stipulated by treaty, in men, arms, or any thing else directly serving for war; that the right of raising troops, being one of the rights of sovereignty, and consequently appertaining exclusively to the nation itself, no foreign power or person can levy men, within its territory, without its consent; and he who does, may be rightfully and severely punished, that if the United States have a right to refuse the permission to arm vessels and raise men within their ports and territories, they are bound by the laws of neutrality to exercise that right, and to prohibit such armaments and enlistments. To these principles of the law of nations, Mr. Genet answers by calling them 'diplomatic subtleties' and 'aphorisms of Vattel and others.' But something more than this is necessary to disprove them; and till they are disproved, we hold it certain that the law of nations, and the rules of neutrality forbid our permitting either party to arm in our ports.

But Mr. Genet says, that the 22d article of our treaty, allows him *expressly* to arm in our ports. Why has he not quoted, the very words of that article, *expressly* allowing it. For that would have put an end to all further question. The words of the article are: "it shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers not belonging to subjects of the most Christian King, nor citizens of the said United States who have commissions from any prince or state, in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforesaid parties." Translate this from the general terms in which it here stands into the special case produced by the present war. "Privateers not belonging to France or the United States, and having commissions from the enemies of one of them" are, in the present state of things. "British, Dutch and Spanish privateers." Substituting these then for the equivalent terms, it will stand thus, "It shall not be lawful for British, Dutch or Spanish privateers to fit their ships in the ports of the United States." Is this an *express* permission to France to do it? Does the negative to the enemies of France, and silence as to France herself, imply an affirmative to France? certainly not: It leaves the question as to France open and free to be decided according to circumstances; and if the parties had meant an affirmative stipulation, they would have provided for it expressly; they would never have left so important a point to be inferred from mere silence, or implication. Suppose they had desired to stipulate a refusal to their enemies, but nothing as to themselves, what form of expression would they have used? Certainly, the one they have used: An express stipulation as to their enemies, and silence as to themselves. And such an intention corresponds not only with the words, but with the circumstances of the times. It was of value to each party to exclude its enemies from arming in the ports of the other, and could in no case embarrass them. They, therefore, stipulated so far mutually. But each might be embarrassed, by permitting the other to arm in its ports. They, therefore, would not stipulate to permit that. Let us go back to the state of things in France, when the treaty was made, and we shall find several cases where France could not have permitted us to arm in her ports. Suppose a war between these states and Spain. We know that, by the treaties between France and Spain, the former could not permit the enemies of the latter to arm in her ports. It was honest in her, therefore, not to deceive us by such a stipulation. Suppose a war between these states and Great Britain. By the treaties between France and Great Britain, in force at the signature of ours, we could not have been permitted to arm in the ports of France. She could not then have meant in this article to give us such a right. She has manifested the same sense of it again in her subsequent treaty with England, made eight years after the date of ours, stipulating in the 16th article of it, as in our 22d, that foreign privateers *not being subjects of either crown* should not arm against either in the ports of the other. If this had amounted to an affirmative stipulation, that the subjects of the other crown might arm in her ports *against us*, it would have been in direct contradiction to her 22d article with us. So that to give to these negative stipulations and affirmative effect, is to render them inconsistent with each other, and with good faith: To give them only their negative and natural effect, is to reconcile them to one another, and to good faith, and is clearly to adopt the sense in which France herself has expounded them. We may justly conclude, then, that the article only obliges us to refuse this right, in the present case, to Great Britain, and the other enemies of France. It does not go on to give it to France, either expressly, or by implication. We may then refuse it; and since we are bound by treaty to refuse it to the one party, and are free to refuse it to the other, we are bound by the laws of neutrality to refuse it to that other. The aiding either party then with vessels, arms or men being unlawful by the law of nations, and not rendered lawful by the treaty, it is made a question whether our citizens, joining in these unlawful enterprises may be punished? The United States being in a state of peace with most of the belligerent powers by treaty, and with all of them by the laws of nature, murders and robberies committed by our citizens, within our territory, or on the high seas, on those with whom we are so at peace, are punishable, equally as if committed on our own inhabitants. If I might venture to reason a little formally without being charged with running into "subtleties and aphorisms," I would say that if one citizen has a right to go to war of his own authority, every citizens has the same. If every citizen has that right, then the nation (which is composed of all its citizens,) has a right to go to war by the authority of its individual citizens. But this is not true, either on the general principles of society, or by our constitution, which gives that power to Congress alone, and not to the citizens individually. Then the first position was not true; and no citizen has a right to go to war of his own authority: And for what he does without right, he ought to be punished. Indeed, nothing can be more obviously absurd, than to say that all the citizens may be at war, and yet the nation at peace. It has been pretended, indeed, that the engagement of a citizen in an enterprise of this nature was a divestment of the character of citizen, and a transfer of jurisdiction over him to another sovereign. Our citizens are certainly free to divest themselves of that character, by emigration, and other acts manifesting their intention, and may then become the subjects of another power, and free to do whatever the subject of that power may do. But the laws do not admit that the bare commission of a crime amounts of itself to a divestment of the character of citizen, and withdraws the criminal from their coercion. They would never prescribe an illegal act among the legal modes by which a citizen might disfranchise himself; nor render treason, for instance, innocent by giving it the force of a dissolution of the obligations of the criminal to his country. Accordingly, in the case of Henfield, a citizen of these states, charged with having engaged in the port of Charleston, in an enterprise against nations at peace with us, and with having joined in the actual commission of hostilities, the attorney general of the United States in an official opinon declared that the act with which he was charged, was punishable by law. The same thing has been unanimously declared by two of the circuit courts of the United States, as you will see in the charges of chief justice Jay, delivered at Richmond, and judge Wilson, delivered at Philadelphia, both of which are herewith sent. Yet Mr. Genet, in the moment he lands at Charleston, is able to tell the governor, and continues to affirm in his correspondence here, that no law of the United States authorises their government to restrain either its own citizens or the foreigners inhabiting its territory, from warring against the enemies of France. It is true indeed, that, in the case of Henfield, the jury which tried, absolved him. But it appeared on the trial that the crime was not knowingly and wilfully committed; that Henfield was ignorant of the unlawfulness of his undertaking; that in the moment he was apprised of it, he shewed real contrition; that he had rendered meritorious services during the late war, and declared he would live and die an American. The jury therefore in absolving him, did no more than the constitutional authority might have done, had they found him guilty: The constitution having provided for the pardon of offences in certain cases, and there being no case where it could have been more proper than where no offence was contemplated. Henfield therefore was still an American citizen, and Mr. Genet's reclamation of him was as unauthorised as the first enlistment of him.

2d. Another doctrine advanced by Mr. Genet, is that our courts can take no cognisance of questions whether vessels, *held by theirs* as prizes, are lawful prizes or not; that this jurisdiction belongs exclusively to their consulates here, which have been lately erected by the national assembly into complete courts of admiralty.

Let us consider, first, what is the extent of the jurisdiction, which the consulates of France may rightfully exercise here. Every nation has of natural right, entirely and exclusively, all the jurisdiction which may be rightfully exercised in the territory it occupies. If it cedes any portion of that jurisdiction to judges appointed by another nation, the limits of their power must depend on the instrument of cession. The United States and France have by their consular convention, given mutually to their consuls jurisdiction in certain cases especially enumerated. But the convention gives to neither the power of establishing complete courts of admiralty within the territory of the other, nor even of deciding the particular question of prize, or not prize. The consulates of France, then, cannot take judicial cognisance of those questions here. Of this opinion Mr. Genet was, when he wrote his letter of May 27, wherein he promised to correct the error of the consul at Charleston, of whom, in my letter of the 15th, I had complained, as arrogating to himself that jurisdiction; though in his subsequent letters he has thought proper to embark in the errors of his consuls.

But the United States, at the same time, do not pretend any right to try the validity of captures made *on the high seas*, by France, or any other nation, even its enemies. Those questions belong, of common usage, to the sovereign of the captor, and whenever it is necessary to determine them, resort must be had to his courts. This is the case provided for in the 17th article of the treaty, which says, that such prizes shall not be arrested, nor cognisance taken of the validity thereof; a stipulation much insisted on by Mr. Genet and the consuls, and which we never thought of infringing or questioning. As the validity of captures then, made *on the high seas* by France over its enemies, cannot be tried within the United States by their consuls, so neither can it by our own courts. Nor is this the question between us, though we have been misled into it.

The real question is, whether the United States have not a right to protect vessels within their waters, and on their coasts. The Grange was taken within the Delaware, between the shores of Jersey and of the Delaware states, and several miles above its mouth. The seizing her was a flagrant violation of the jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. Genet, however, instead of apologising takes great merit in his letters for giving her up.—The William is said to have been taken within two miles of the shores of the United States. When the admiralty declined cognisance of the case, she was delivered to the French consul, according to my letter of June 25th, to be kept till the Executive of the United States should examine into the case; and Mr. Genet was desired by my letter of June 29th, to have them furnished with the evidence, on behalf of the captors, as to the place of capture. Yet, to this day, it has never been done. The brig Fanny was alledged to be taken within five miles from our shore. The Catharine within two miles and a half. It is an essential attribute of the jurisdiction of every country to preserve peace, to punish acts in breach of it, and to restore property taken by force within its limits. Were the armed vessels of any nation to cut away one of our own from the wharves of Philadelphia, and to chuse to call it a prize, would this exclude us from the right of redressing the wrong? Were it the vessel of another nation, are we not equally bound to protect it, while within our limits? Were it seized in any other waters, or on the shores of the United States, the rights of redressing is still the same: And humble indeed, would be our condition, were we obliged to depend for that on the will of a foreign consul, or on negociation with diplomatic agents. Accordingly, the right of protection, within its waters, and to a reasonable distance on its coasts, has been acknowledged by every nation, and denied by none. And if the property seized, be yet within their power, it is their right and duty to redress the wrong themselves.—France herself has asserted the right in herself, and recognised it in us, in the 6th article of our treaty, where we mutually stipulate that we will, *by all the means in our power*, (not by negociation) protect and defend each other's vessels and effects, in our ports and roads, or on the seas near our countries, and recover and restore the same to the right owners. The United Netherlands, Prussia, and Sweden, have recognised it also in treaties with us; and indeed it is a standing formule, inserted in almost all the treaties of all nations, and proving the principle to be acknowledged by all nations.

How, and by what organ of the government, whether judiciary or executive, it shall be redressed, is not yet perfectly settled with us. One of the subordinate courts of admiralty has been of opinion, in the first instance, in the case of the ship William, that it does not belong to the judiciary. Another, perhaps, may be of a contrary opinion. The question is still subjudice, and an appeal to the court, of last resort, will decide it finally. If, finally, the judiciary shall declare that it does not belong to the *civil* authority, it then results to the executive, charged with the direction of the *military* force of the Union, and the conduct of it's affairs with foreign nations. But this is a mere question of internal arrangement between the different departments of government, depending on the particular diction of the laws and constitution; and it can, in no wise, concern a foreign nation to which department these have delegated it.

3d. Mr. Genet, in his letter of July 9th, requires that the ship Jane, which he calls an English privateer, shall be immediately ordered to depart; and, to justify this, he appeals to the 22d article of our treaty, which provides that it shall not be lawful for any foreign *privateer* to fit their ships in our ports, to sell *what they have taken*, or purchase victuals, &c. The ship Jane is an English merchant vessel, which has been many years employed in the commerce between Jamaica and these states. She brought here a cargo of produce from that island, and was to take away a cargo of flour. Knowing of the war when she left Jamaica, and that our coast was lined with small French privateers, she armed for her defence, and took one of those commissions usually called Letters of Marque. She arrived here safely without having any rencounter of any sort. Can it be necessary to say that a merchant-vessel is not a privateer? That though she has arms to defend herself in time of war, in the course of her regular commerce, this no more makes her a privateer, than a husbandman following his plough, in time of war, with a knife or pistol in his pocket, is hereby made a soldier? The occupation of a privateer is attack and plunder, that of a merchant-vessel is commerce and self-preservation. The article excludes the former from our ports, and from selling *what she has taken*, that is, what she has acquired by war, to shew it did not mean the merchant-vessel and what she had acquired by commerce. Were the merchant-vessels, coming for our produce, forbidden to have any arms for their defence, every adventurer who has a boat, or money enough to buy one, would make her a privateer; our coasts would swarm with them, foreign vessels must cease to come, our commerce must be suppressed, our produce remain on our hands, or at least that great portion of it, which we have not vessels to carry away, our ploughs must be laid aside, and agriculture suspended. This is a sacrifice no treaty could ever contemplate, and which we are not disposed to make out of mere complaisance to a false definition of the term *privateer*. Finding that the Jane had purchased new carriages to mount two or three additional guns, which she had brought in her hold, and that she had opened additional port-holes for them, the carriages were ordered to be re-landed, the additional port-holes stopped, and her means of defence reduced to be exactly the same at her departure, as at her arrival. This was done on the general principle of allowing no party to arm within our ports.

4th. The 17th article of our Treaty leaves armed vessels free to *conduct* whithersoever they please, the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without paying any duty, and to depart and be conducted freely to the places expressed in their commissions, which the Captain shall be obliged to shew. It is evident that this article does not contemplate a freedom *to sell their prizes* here, but on the contrary, *a departure* to some other place, always to be expressed in their Commission, where their validity is to be finally adjudged. In such case it would be as unreasonable to demand duties on the goods they had taken from an enemy, as it would be on the cargo of a merchant vessel touching in our ports for refreshment or advices, and a-

gainſt this the article provides. But the armed veſſels of France have been alſo admitted to land and ſell their prize goods here for conſumption; in which caſe it is as reaſonable they ſhould pay duties, as the goods of a merchantman landed and ſold for conſumption. They have however, demanded, and as a matter of right, to ſell them free of duty, a right, they ſay, given by this article of the Treaty, though the article does not give the right to ſell at all. Where a Treaty does not give the principal right of ſelling, the additional one of ſelling duty free cannot be given: and the laws, in admitting the principal right of ſelling, may withhold the additional one of ſelling duty free.—It muſt be obſerved that our revenues are raiſed almoſt wholly on imported goods. Suppoſe prize goods enough ſhould be brought in to ſupply our whole conſumption. According to their conſtruction we are to loſe our whole revenue. I put the extreme caſe to evince more extremely, the unreaſonableneſs of the claim. Partial ſupplies would effect the revenue but partially. They would leſſon the evil, but not the error, of the conſtruction: and I believe we may ſay with truth, that neither party had it in contemplation, when penning this article, to abandon any part of its revenue for the encouragement of the ſea robbers of the other.

5th. Another ſource of complaint with Mr. Genet has been, that the Engliſh take French goods out of American veſſels, which he ſays is againſt the Law of nations, and ought to be prevented by us. On the contrary, we ſuppoſe it to have been long an eſtabliſhed principle of the Law of Nations that the goods of a friend are free in an enemy's veſſel, and an enemy's goods lawful prize in the veſſel of a friend. The inconvenience of this principle, which ſubjects merchant-veſſels to be ſtopped at ſea, ſearched, ranſacked, led out of their courſe, has induced ſeveral nations latterly to ſtipulate againſt it by treaty, and to ſubſtitute another in its ſtead, that free bottoms ſhall make free goods, and enemy bottoms, enemy goods; a rule equal to the other in point of loſs and gain, but leſs oppreſſive to commerce. As far as it has been introduced, it depends on the treaties ſtipulating it, and forms exceptions in ſpecial caſes to the general operation of the law of nations. We have introduced it into our treaties with France, Holland and Pruſſia; and French goods found by the two latter nations in American bottoms, are not made prize of. It is our wiſh to eſtabliſh it with other nations. But this requires their conſent alſo, is a work of time, and in the mean while they have a right to act on the general principle, without giving to us, or to France, cauſe of complaint. Nor do I ſee that France can loſe by it on the whole. For tho' the loſes *her* goods, when found in the veſſels by the nations with whom we have no treaties, yet ſhe gains *our* goods, when found in the veſſels of the ſame, and all other nations: and we believe the latter maſs to be greater than the former.—It is to be lamented, indeed, that the general principle has operated ſo cruelly in the dreadful calamity which has lately happened in St. Domingo. The miſerable fugitives, who, to ſave their lives, had taken aſylum in our veſſels, with ſuch valuable and portable things as could be gathered in the moment, out of the aſhes of their houſes, and wrecks of their fortunes, have been plundered of theſe remains by the licenſed ſea-rovers of their enemies. This has ſwelled, on this occaſion, the diſadvantages of the general principle, that "an enemy's goods are free prize in the veſſels of a friend." But it is one of thoſe deplorable and unforeſeen calamities to which they expoſe themſelves who enter into a ſtate of war, furniſhing to us an awful leſſon to avoid it by juſtice and moderation, and not a cauſe or encouragement to expoſe our own towns to the ſame burnings, and butcheries, nor of complaint becauſe we do not.

6th. In a caſe like the preſent, where the miſſionary of one Government conſtrues differently from that to which he is ſent, the treaties and laws which are to form a common rule of action for both, it would be unjuſt in either, to claim an excluſive right of conſtruction. Each nation has an equal right to expound the meaning of their common rules; and reaſon and uſage have eſtabliſhed, in ſuch caſes, a convenient and well underſtood train of proceeding. It is the right and duty of the foreign miſſionary to urge his own conſtructions, to ſupport them with reaſons which may convince, and in terms of decency and reſpect which may reconcile, the government of the country to a concurrence. It is the duty of that government to liſten to his reaſonings with attention and candor, and to yield to them when juſt. But if it ſhall ſtill appear to them that reaſon and right are on their ſide, it follows of neceſſity, that exerciſing the ſovereign powers of the country, they have a right to proceed on their own conſtructions and concluſions as to whatever is to be done within their limits. The miniſter then refers the caſe to his own government, aſks new inſtructions, and in the mean time acquieſces in the authority of the country. His government examines his conſtructions, abandons them, if wrong, inſiſts on them, if right, and the caſe then becomes a matter of negociation between the two nations. Mr. Genet, however, aſſumes a new and a bolder line of conduct. After deciding for himſelf ultimately, and without reſpect to the authority of the country, he proceeds to do, what even his ſovereign could not authorize, to put himſelf, within the country, on a line with its government, act as co-ſovereign of the territory, arms veſſels, levies men, gives commiſſions of war, independently of them, and in direct oppoſition to their orders and efforts. When the government forbids their citizens to arm and engage in the war, he undertakes to arm and engage them. When they forbid veſſels to be fitted in their ports for cruiſing on nations with whom they are at peace, he commiſſions them to fit and cruize. When they forbid an unceded juriſdiction to be exerciſed within their territory by foreign agents, he undertakes to uphold that exerciſe, and to avow it openly. The privateers Citoyen Genet and Sans Culottes, having been fitted out at Charleſton, (though without the permiſſion of the government yet before it was forbidden) the Preſident only required they might leave our ports, and did not interfere with their prizes, inſiſting, however, of their quitting our ports, the Sans Culottes remains ſtill, ſtrengthening and equipping herſelf, and the Citoyen Genet went out only to cruize on our coaſt, and to brave the authority of the country by returning into port again with her prizes. Though in the letter of June 5th, the final determination of the Preſident was communicated, that no future armaments in our ports ſhould be permitted, the Vainqueur de la Baſtile was afterwards equipped and commiſſioned in Charleſton, the Anti-George, in Savannah, the Carmagnole, in Delaware, a Schooner and a Sloop, in Boſton, and the Polly or Republican, was attempted to be equipped at New-York, and was the ſubject of reclamation by Mr. Genet, in a ſtyle which certainly did not look like relinquiſhing the practice. The Little Sarah or Little Democrat was armed, equipped and manned, in the port of Philadelphia, under the very eye of the government, and as if meant to inſult it. Having fallen down the river, and being evidently on the point of departure for a cruize, Mr. Genet was deſired, in my letter of July 12th, on the part of the Preſident, to detain her till ſome enquiry and determination on the caſe ſhould be had. Yet within three or four days after, the was ſent out by orders from Mr. Genet himſelf, and is at this time cruiſing on our coaſts, as appears by the proteſt of the maſter of one of our veſſels maltreated by her.

The government thus inſulted and ſet at defiance by Mr. Genet, committed in its duties and engagements to others, determined ſtill to ſee in theſe proceedings but the character of the individual; and not to believe, and it does not believe, that they are by inſtructions from his employers. They had aſſured the Britiſh miniſter here, that the veſſels already armed in their ports ſhould be obliged to leave them, and that no more ſhould be armed in them. Yet more had been armed, and thoſe before armed, had either not gone away, or gone only to return with new prizes. They now informed him that the order for departure ſhould be enforced, and the prizes made contrary to it, ſhould be reſtored or compenſated. The ſame thing was notified to Mr. Genet, in my letter of Aug. 7th, and, that he might not conclude the promiſe of compenſation to be of no concern to him, and go on in his courſes, he was reminded that it would be a fair article of account againſt his nation.

Mr. Genet, not content with uſing our force, whether we will or not, in the military line, againſt nations with whom we are at peace, undertakes alſo to direct the civil government, and particularly for the executive and legiſlative bodies, to pronounce what powers may, or may not be exerciſed by the one, or the other. Thus in his letter of June 8th, he promiſes to reſpect the political opinions of the Preſident *till the repreſentatives ſhall have confirmed or rejected them*: As if the Preſident had undertaken to decide what belonged to the deciſion of Congreſs. In his letter of June 14th, he ſays more openly that the Preſident ought not to have taken on himſelf to decide on the ſubject of the letter, but that it was of importance enough to have conſulted Congreſs thereon: And in that of June 22d, he tells the Preſident, in direct terms, that Congreſs ought already to have been occupied on certain queſtions which he had been too haſty in deciding; thus making himſelf, and not the Preſident, the judge of the powers aſcribed by the conſtitution to the executive, and dictating to him the occaſion when he ſhould exerciſe the power of convening Congreſs at an earlier day than their own act had preſcribed.

On the following expreſſions no commentary ſhall be made.

July 9. 'Les principes philoſophiques proclamees par le Preſident.' *A*

June 22. 'Les opinions privees ou publique de M. le Preſident, et cette egide ne paroiſſant pas ſuffiſante.' *B*

June 22. 'Le gouvernement federal s'eſt impreſſe pouſſe par je ne ſcais quelle influence.' *C*

June 22. 'Je ne puis attribuer des demarches de cette nature qu'a des impreſſions etrangeres dont le tems et la verite triompheront.' *D*

June 25. 'On pourſuit avec acharnement, en vertu des inſtructions de M. le Preſident, les Amateurs Francais.' *E*

June 14. 'Ce refus tend a accomplir le ſyſteme infernal du roi d'angleterre, et deſautres roiſſes accomplices, pour faire perir par la famine les Republican rancais avec la liberte.' *F*

June 2. 'La lache abandon de ſes amis.' *G*

July 25. 'En vain le deſir de conſerver la paix fait, il ſacrifier les intereſts de la France a cet interet du moment; en vain le ſoif de richeſſes l'emporte, elle ſu l'honneur dans la balance politique, de l' Amerique, tous ces menagemens, toute cette condeſcendance, toute cette humilite n' boutiſſent a rien: nos enemis en reint, et les Francois trop confiants, ſont punis pour avoir cru que la nation Americaine, avoit un pavillon, qu'elle avoit quelque egard pour ſes loix, quelque conviction de ſes forces, et qu'elle terroit au ſentiment de la dignite. Il ne m'eſt pas poſſible de peindre toute ma ſenſibilite ſur ce ſcandale qui tend a la diminution de votre commerce, a l'oppreſſion du notre, et a l'abaiſſement des republiques. Si nos concitoyens ont ete trompes, ſi vous n'etes point en etat de ſoutenir la ſonverainete de votre peuple parlez; nous l'invous garantie quand nons etions eſclaves, nons ſancours la rendre redoutable etant dedeverrus libres.' *H.*

We draw a veil over the ſenſations which theſe expreſſions excite. No words can render them; but they will not eſcape the ſenſibility of a friendly and magnanimous nation, who will do us juſtice. We ſee in them neither the portrait of ourſelves, nor the pencil of our friends; but an attempt to embroil both; to add ſtill another nation to the enemies of his country, and to draw on both a reproach which it is hoped will never ſtain the hiſtory of either. The written proofs, of which Mr. Genet was, himſelf, the bearer, were too unequivocal to leave a doubt that the French nation are conſtant in their friendſhip to us. The reſolves of their national convention, the letters of their executive council atteſt this truth in terms which render it neceſſary to ſeek, in ſome other hypotheſis, the ſolution of Mr. Genet's machinations againſt our peace and friendſhip.

Conſcious, on our part, of the ſame friendly and ſincere diſpoſitions we can with truth affirm, both for our nation and government, that we have never omitted a reaſonable occaſion of manifeſting them. For I will not conſider as of that character, opportunities of ſallying forth from our ports to way-lay, rob and murder, defenceleſs merchants and others, who have done us no injury, and who were coming to trade with us, in the confidence of our peace and amity. The violation of all the laws of order and morality which bind mankind together, would be an unacceptable offering to a juſt nation. Recurring, then only to recent things, after ſo afflicting a libel, we recollect with ſatisfaction that in the courſe of two years, by unceaſing exertions, we paid up ſeven years arrearages and inſtalments of our debt to France, which the inefficacy of our firſt form of government had ſuffered to be accumulating: that preſſing on ſtill to the entire fulfilment of our engagements, we have facilitated to Mr. Genet the effect of the inſtalments of the preſent year, to enable him to ſend relief to his fellow-citizens in France, threatened with famine: That in the firſt moment of the inſurrection which threatened the colony of St. Domingo, we ſtepped forward to their relief with arms and money, taking freely on ourſelves the riſk of an unauthoriſed aid, when delay would have been denial: That we have received, according to our beſt abilities, the wretched fugitives from the cataſtrophe of the principal towns of that colony, who, eſcaping from the ſwords and flames of civil war, threw themſelves on us naked and houſeleſs, without food or friends, money or other means, their faculties loſt and abſorbed in the depth of their diſtreſſes: That the excluſive admiſſion to ſell here prizes made by France on her enemies, in the preſent war, though unſtipulated in our treaties and unfounded in her own practice, or in that of other nations, as we believe; the ſpirit manifeſted by the late grand-jury in their proceedings againſt thoſe who had aided the enemies of France with arms and implements of war, the expreſſions of attachment to his nation, to which Mr. Genet was welcomed, on his arrival and journey from ſouth to north, and our long forbearance under his groſs uſurpations and outrages of the laws and authority of our country, do not beſpeak the patialities intimated in his letters. And for theſe things he rewards us by endeavoring to excite diſcord and diſtruſt, between our citizens and thoſe whom they have entruſted with their government, between the different branches of our government, between our nation and his. But none of theſe things, we hope, will be found in his power. That friendſhip which dictates to us to bear with his conduct yet a while, leſt the intereſts of his nation here ſhould ſuffer injury, will haſten them to replace an agent whoſe diſpoſitions are ſuch a miſrepreſentation of theirs, and whoſe continuance here is inconſiſtent with order, peace, reſpect and that friendly correſpondence which we hope will ever ſubſiſt between the two nations. His government will ſee too, that the caſe is preſſing: That it is impoſſible for two ſovereign and independent authorities to be going on within our territory, at the ſame time, without colliſion. They will foreſee, that if Mr. Genet perſeveres in his proceedings, the conſequences would be ſo hazardous to us, the example ſo humiliating and pernicious, that we may be forced even to ſuſpend his functions before a ſucceſſor can arrive to continue them. If our citizens have not already been ſhedding each other's blood, it is not owing to the conduct of Mr. Genet, but to the forbearance of the government. It is well known that if the authority of the laws had been reſorted to, to ſtop the Little Democrat, its officers and agents were to have been reſiſted by the crew of the veſſel, conſiſting partly of American citizens. Such events are too ſerious, too poſſible, to be left to hazard, or to what is worſe than hazard, the will of an agent whoſe deſigns are ſo myſterious. Lay the caſe, then, immediately, before his government; accompany it with aſſurances which cannot be ſtronger than true, that our friendſhip for the nation is conſtant and unabating; that faithful to our treaties, we have fulfilled them in every point to the beſt of our underſtanding; that if, in any thing, however, we have conſtrued them amiſs, we are ready to enter into candid explanations, and to do whatever we can be convinced is right; that in oppoſing the extravagancies of an agent, whoſe character they ſeem not ſufficiently to have known, we have been urged by motives of duty to ourſelves, and juſtice to others, which cannot but be approved by thoſe who are juſt themſelves; and finally, that, after independence and ſelf-government, there is nothing we more ſincerely wiſh than perpetual friendſhip with them.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect and eſteem, dear ſir, &c.

(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

NOTE—A copy of the preceding letter was ſent inclosed by the Secretary of State, to Mr. Genet.

Tranſlation of the French paſſages.

A *'The philoſophical principles proclaimed by the Preſident.'*

B *'The opinions private or public of the Preſident; and this Egis not appearing to you ſufficient.'*

C *'The federal government has been eager, urged by I know not what influence.'*

D *'I cannot aſcribe meaſures of this nature, but to extraneous expreſſions, over which time and truth will triumph.'*

E *'They purſue with rage the French privateers, by the orders of the Preſident.'*

F *'This refuſal tends to accompliſh the infernal ſyſtem of the King of England and of the other Kings, his accomplices, to deſtroy, by famine, French freemen and freedom.'*

G *'The cowardly abandonment of their friend.'*

H *'In vain the deſire to preſerve peace, leads you to ſacrifice the intereſts of France to this intereſt of the moment; in vain the thirſt of riches preponderates againſt honor in the political balance of America—all this management—all theſe condeſcenſions; all this humiliation end in nothing. Our enemies laugh at it, and the French too confident, are puniſhed for having believed that the American nation had a flag; that it had ſome reſpect for its laws, ſome conviction of its force, and that it had ſome ſentiment of its dignity. It is not poſſible for me to paint to you all my ſenſibility at this ſcandal, which tends to the diminution of your commerce, to the oppreſſion of ours, and to the debaſement and vaſtification of republics.*

If our fellow-citizens have been deceived, if you are not in a condition to maintain the ſovereignty of your people, ſpeak: We have guarantied it when we were ſlaves, we know how to render it reſpectable being become free.'

New-York, September 18, 1793, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible. Citizen Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic with the United States, to Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State of the United States.

SIR,

PERSUADED that the ſovereignty of the United States reſides eſſentially in the People, and its repreſentation in the Congreſs: Perſuaded that the Executive Power is the only one which has been confided to the Preſident of the United States: Perſuaded that this magiſtrate has not the right to decide queſtions, the diſcuſſion of which, the conſtitution reſerves particularly to the Congreſs: Perſuaded that he has not the power, to bend exiſting treaties to circumſtances, and to change their ſenſe: Perſuaded that the league formed by all the Tyrants, to annihilate republican principles, founded on the rights of man, will be the object of the moſt ſerious deliberations of Congreſs, I had deferred, in the ſole view of obtaining good harmony, between the free people of America and France, communicating to my government, before the epoch at which the repreſentatives of the people were to aſſemble, the original correſpondence which has taken place, in writing, between you and myſelf, on the political rights of France in particular; on the intereſt of general liberty; and on the acts, proclamations, and deciſions of the Preſident of the United States, relative to objects which require, from their nature, the ſanction of the legiſlative body: However, informed that the gentlemen who have been pointed to me ſo often as ariſtocrats, partiſans of monarchy, partiſans of England, of her conſtitution, and conſequently, enemies of the principles, which all good Frenchmen have embraced, with a religious enthuſiaſm,—alarmed at the popularity which was reflected on the Miniſter of France, by the affection of the American People for the French Republic, and for the glorious cauſe which it ſtrove to conſolidate equally dear to me as my unbroken and incorruptible attachment to the ſevere maxims of democracy, were labouring to ruin me in my country, after having re-united all their efforts to calumniate me in the view of their fellow citizens, I was going to begin to collect theſe afflicting materials, and I was taking meaſures to tranſmit them to France with my reports, when the denunciation which theſe ſame men have excited the Preſident to exhibit againſt me, through Mr. Morris, came to my hands. Strong in the principles which have directed my conduct; ſheltered from every well-founded reproach; I expected, nevertheleſs, to have found in it ſome ſerious allegations. But what has been my aſtoniſhment, on finding, that the American People were more outraged in it, than myſelf: That it was ſuppoſed, that I exerciſed over them a *ſovereign* influence: That it was pretended that I was making them take a part in the war of liberty, for the defence of their brethren, of their allies, againſt the intention of their government: That judgments favorable to our intereſts, rendered in the midſt of the acclamations of the citizens of Philadelphia, by juries, and by independent tribunals, have not been the expreſſion of a ſevere juſtice; in ſhort, that I was a power within another power. Such ſtrange accuſations, proving only that the American People loves and ſupports our principles and our cauſe, in ſpite of its numerous enemies, and that the power, which they do me the honor to attribute to me, is only that of gratitude ſtruggling againſt ingratitude; of truth combating error. I will ſend no other juſtification of my conduct: I will join only in ſupport of the opinions which I mean to profeſs, ſome writings which have been publiſhed here, ſuch as thoſe of *Paricas*, and of *Helvidius*, &c. As to the perſonal outrages, as to the doubts which you inſinuate on my devotion to the union of the People, I have reaſon to believe they will not make a great impreſſion, when the anſwer ſhall be recurred to, which I made to the numerous addreſſes which your fellow citizens deigned to preſent me. When it ſhall be recollected, that placed, at the age of twelve years, in the bureau of foreign affairs, it was I who had the advantage of contributing to penetrate the French with the ſpirit of 1776 and 1777, by tranſlating into our tongue, under the direction of my father, then head of the bureau, the greater part of your laws, and of the writings of your politicians; That ſince that epoch, always faithful to the cauſe of liberty, I have rendered to the Americans in the different employments I have had, all the ſervices which depended upon me; and that, we find, charged to repreſent the French People, with the firſt people who have proclaimed the rights of man, knowing how far our ancient government had put liberty-fetters, ſhackles on the commerce and on the intimacy of our two nations, I have neglected nothing to obtain, on the one hand, the liberal baſis on which the new bands which the French People deſires to contract with the United States, were to be negociated, in order, that on the other, the Federal Government might be ſenſible, how urgent it was to occupy themſelves promptly on the concluſion of this true family compact, which was forever to unite the political and commercial intereſts of two people, equally objects of the hatred of all tyrants. Beſides, Sir, whatever may be the reſult of the atchievement, of which you have rendered yourſelf the generous inſtrument, after having made me believe that you were my friend; after having initiated me into myſteries, which have inflamed my hatred againſt all thoſe who aſpire to an abſolute power, there is an act of juſtice which the American People, which the French People, which all free People are intereſted to reclaim; that is, that there be made a particular enquiry, in the next Congreſs, of the motives, on which the head of the executive power of the United States, has taken on himſelf to demand the recal of a public miniſter, whom the ſovereign People of the United States had received fraternally, and recogniſed, before the diplomatic forms had been fulfilled, with reſpect to him, at Philadelphia.

It is in the name of the French People, that I am ſent to their brethren—to free and ſovereign men. Is it, then, for the repreſentatives of the American People, and not for a ſingle man, to exhibit againſt me an act of accuſation, if I have merited it. A deſpot may ſingly permit himſelf to demand from another deſpot, the recal of his repreſentative, and to order his expulſion in caſe of refuſal. This is what the Empreſs of Ruſſia did, with reſpect to myſelf, from Louis XVI; but in a free ſtate, it cannot be ſo, unleſs order be entirely ſubverted; unleſs the People, in a moment of blindneſs, chuſes to rivet their fetters, in making, to a ſingle individual, the abandonment of their moſt precious rights.

I pray you, then, Sir, to place under the eyes of the Preſident of the United States, the demand which I make in the name of equity, to lay before Congreſs, for their diſcuſſion, at the epoch when they ſhall be aſſembled by the law, if the great events which occupy the univerſe, do not appear yet ſufficient to haſten their convocation. 1ſt. All the queſtions relative to the political rights of France and the United States. 2d The different cauſes reſulting from our ſtate of war with the powers, of whoſe acts of aggreſſion I have informed you. 3d. The heads of accuſation, which the miniſter of the United States, with the French Republic, is charged to exhibit againſt me, and againſt the conſul, whoſe character is compromitted and outraged in the moſt ſcandalous manner, for having obeyed ſuperior orders, which it was neither in their power nor in mine to revoke. In this expectation, ſir, I do not conſider the dignity of the French nation as compromitted by the extraordinary poſition in which I find myſelf, as well as the conſul; and I have to complain only of the forms you have employed.

The Executive Council of the French Republic had alſo complaints of a very different nature from thoſe alledged againſt me, to exhibit againſt Mr. Morris, your Ambaſſador at Paris; but penetrated with a juſt ſentiment of reſpect for the ſovereignty of the American people, it recommended to me only to make confidential obſervations to you on the neceſſity of recalling this Miniſter Plenipotentiary, accuſed by the public voice of facts eſtabliſhed, but not by the repreſentatives of the people after a regular enquiry, of having favored, as much as he could, the counter revolutionary projects of Louis XVI—of communicating to him memoirs, in which he adviſed him not to accept the conſtitution—of having had no connections but with ſuſpected perſons—of having affected the greateſt contempt for all thoſe who ſerved faithfully the cauſe of the people; of having been the channel of the counſels which conducted La Fayette into the priſons of Pruſſia—of having abuſed the reſpect of the French people, for the Envoy of the American people, to facilitate more ſurely the correſpondence and the conſpiracies of all its enemies; of having ſhewn nothing but ill humour in his relations with the miniſters of the French Republic—of having affected, in writing to them, to employ, in ſpeaking of the executive of the United States, only the words "in the name of my count," ſo ſhocking to republican ears; of having demanded a paſſport the 10th Auguſt, 1792, to go into England with the Ambaſſador of George III—and of having ſaid publicly, with a confidence which the preſent event juſtifies, that if the embaſſy of the republic ſhould be received at Philadelphia, its exiſtence and that of the republican Conſuls in America, would not be of long duration there.

I have already mentioned to you, Sir, ſome of theſe imputations; but, as I have already told you, out of reſpect for the ſovereignty of the United States, I thought I ſhould leave to their wiſdom, the care of taking meaſures, the moſt ſuitable to reconcile their dignity with what their prudence might require.

Not doubting, Sir, that the juſtice which I require, will be done me, as well as my co-operators, I ought to inform you, that I am about to have printed all my correſpondence with you, all my inſtructions, and all thoſe of the Conſuls, in order that the American people, whoſe eſteem is dearer to me than life, may judge whether I have been worthy or not, of the fraternal reception which it deigned to give me; if, in all my official papers, I have not expreſſed my reſpect for that virtuous nation, and my confidence in the purity of their ſentiments; if I have inſiſted on a ſingle principle, which has not been ſupported ſince by deciſions of the juries or tribunals of the country; if, in acting and in expreſſing myſelf with the frankneſs and the energy of a republican, I have attacked the conſtitution;

if I have refused respect to a single law; in fine, if, in reclaiming with all the firmness which was prescribed to me, the faithful execution of our treaties, I have not endeavored to encourage the federal government to employ the only means worthy of a great people, to preserve peace and to enjoy the advantages of neutrality: An useful object, not to be obtained by timid and uncertain measures, by premature proclamations, which seem extorted by fear, by a partial impartiality, which sours your friends without satisfying your enemies, but by an attitude firm and pronounced, which apprises all the powers that the very legitimate desire of enjoying the sweets of peace, has not made you forget what is due to justice, to gratitude; and that without ceasing to be neutral, you may fulfil public engagements, contracted with your friends, in a moment when you were yourselves in danger.

I will answer more in detail, sir, at a proper time, to your violent diatribe. But it contains one fact, on which I must now give you explanations. You are made to approach me with having indiscreetly given to my official proceedings, a tone of colour, which has induced a belief, that they did not know, in France, either my character or my manners. I will tell you the reason, sir, it is that a pure and warm blood runs with rapidity in my veins; that I love, passionately, my country; that I adore the cause of liberty; that I am always ready to sacrifice my life to it; that to me, it appears inconceivable, that all the enemies of tyranny; that all virtuous men, do not march with us to the combat; and that, when I find, an injustice is done to my fellow-citizens, that their interests are not espoused with the zeal which they merit, no consideration in the world, would hinder either my pen or my tongue from tracing, from expressing my pain. I will tell you, then, without ceremony, that I have been extremely wounded. Sir, 1st, That the President of the United States was in a hurry, before knowing what I had to transmit to him on the part of the French Republic, to proclaim sentiments, on which decency and friendship should at least have drawn a veil. 2d. That he did not speak to me at my first audience, but of the friendship of the United States towards France, without saying a word to me, without announcing a single sentiment on our revolution: While all the towns from Charleston to Philadelphia had made the air resound with their most ardent wishes for the French Republic. 3d, That he had received and admitted to a private audience, before my arrival, Noailles and Talon, known agents of the French counter-revolutionists, who have since had intimate relations with two members of the Federal Government. 4th, That this first magistrate of a free people, decorated his parlour with certain demallions of Capet and of his family, which served at Paris as signals of rallying. 5th, That the first complaints which were made to my predecessor on the armaments and prizes which took place at Charleston on my arrival, were in fact but a paraphrase of the notes of the English minister. 6th, That the secretary of war, to whom I communicated the wish of our governments of the windward islands to receive promptly some fire-arms and some cannon, which might put into a state of defence possessions guaranteed by the United States, had the effrontery to answer me with an ironical sarcasm, that the principles established by the President, did not permit him to lend us as much as a pistol. 7th, That the secretary of the treasury, with whom I had a conversation on the proposition which I had made to convert almost the whole American debt, by means of an operation of finance authorized by the law, into flour, rice, grain, salted provisions, and other objects of which France had the most pressing need, added to the refusal which he had already made officially, of favouring this arrangement; the positive declaration, that even if it were practicable, the United States could not consent to it, because England would not fail to consider this extraordinary reimbursement furnished, to a nation with which she is at war, as an act of hostility. 8th, that by instructions from the President of the United States the American citizens, who ranged themselves under the banners of France, have been prosecuted and arrested; a crime against liberty unheard of, of which a virtuous and popular jury avenged without the defenders of the best of causes. 9th. That incompetent tribunals were suffered to take cognizance of facts relative to prizes, which treaties interdict them expressly from doing: that on the acknowledgment of their incompetence, this property, acquired by the right of war, was taken from us; that it was thought ill; of that our consuls protested against these arbitrary acts; and that as a reward for his devotion to his duty, the one of Boston was imprisoned as a malefactor. 10th. That the President of the United States, took on himself to give to our treaties arbitrary interpretations, absolutely contrary to their true sense; and that by a series of decisions which they would have us receive as laws, he left no other indemnification to France for the blood she spilt, for the treasures she dissipated, in fighting for the independence of the United States, but the illusory advantage of bringing into their ports, the prizes made on their enemies, without being able to sell them. 11th. That no answer is yet given to the notification of the decree of the National Convention for opening our ports in the two Worlds, to the American citizens, and granting the same favours to them, as to the French citizens: advantages which will cease, if there be a continuance to treat us with the same injustice. 12th. That he has deferred, in spite of my respectful insinuations, to convoke Congress immediately, in order to take the true sentiments of the people, to fix the political system of the United States, and to decide whether they will break, suspend, or tighten their bands with France: an honest measure, which would have avoided, to the Federal Government, much contradiction and subterfuge: to me, much pain and disgust; to the local governments, embarrassments, so much the greater, as they found themselves placed between treaties which are laws and decisions of the Federal Government, which are not: in fine, to the tribunals, duties so much the more to fulfil, as they have been often under the necessity of giving judgments contrary to the intentions of the government.

It results from all these facts, Sir, that I could not but be profoundly affected with the conduct of the Federal Government towards my country, a conduct so contrary to what the will of their Sovereign, to what the proceedings of mine, gave me reason to expect;—that if I have shewn firmness, it is because it was indispensable that my resistance should be equal to the oppression—to the injustice—which were in opposition to the interests confided to me; it is that it was not in my character to speak as many people did, in one way, and act in another; to have an official language and a language confidential. I have done strictly my duty; I have defended my ground, and I will suffer no precedent against any of the rights of the French people, while there remains to me a breath of life; while our two Republics shall not have changed the basis of their political and commercial relations; while they shall not have persuaded the American people that it is more advantageous for them to become insensibly the slaves of England, the passive tributaries of their commerce, the sport of their politics, than to remain the allies of the only power who may be interested to defend their sovereignty and their independence; to open to them their colonies, and to their riches those markets which double their value. If it be to this that tend all the machinations sent in motion against the French Republicans, and against their friends in the United States;—if it be to attain this more conveniently, that they wish to have here, instead of a Democratic Ambassador, a minister of the ancient regimen, very complaisant, very mild, well disposed to pay his court to people in place, to conform himself blindly to whatsoever may flatter their views and their projects, and to prefer above all, to the modest and sure society of good farmers, plain citizens, honest artizans, that of distinguished personages, who speculate so patriotically on the public funds; on the lands and paper of the state;—I know not if the French Republic can find for you, at this day, such a man in their bosom—but in all events, Sir, I can assure you, that I will press very strongly its government to *sacrifice me without hesitation*, if this injustice offers the least utility.

Accept my respects.

GENET.

NOTE.—This letter was one among several others which were received at the Secretary of State's office, in Philadelphia, there formed into a packet, September 30, addressed to him and forwarded by post to Virginia. By some accident of the post, they did not get on to him in Virginia, were returned to Philadelphia and there received by him only the 2d day of December.

Richmond, Jan. 1.

On Friday night last, about 12 o'clock, the smoak-house of Archibald Blair, Esq. of this city, from the carelessness of a servant, took fire and was consumed, together with a store-room adjoining and a dairy. The dwelling-house was happily saved, owing to the stillness of the weather and the exertions of several gentlemen who gave their friendly aid upon the occasion.—Mr. Martin Hawkins particularly distinguished himself in cutting away a small house, which put an end to the progress of the flames.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to a merchant in Baltimore, dated December 23.

"I have this moment advice of a vessel arriving at New-York from Lisbon; this vessel brings the agreeable news of the Portuguese ordering a convoy for our vessels from thence; and appear extremely dissatisfied with the truce lately signed by the British consul in behalf of Portugal, and that they are going to back up the Algerines again."

By Last Night's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.

The following information may be depended on as authentic.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated October 22, 1793.

"I have it from good authority that there has been a very severe action between the French and the whole force of Sardinia, collected, and commanded by the king in person. The battle is said to have been long and bloody, but the latter were finally routed and pursued, with very great slaughter both on the head of action and in the pursuit. The king of Sardinia was on his march towards Nice, near which he expected to meet the French, and intended to give them battle, but the French advanced about 4 leagues from Nice when the above mentioned action ensued:—This court seems to be very much alarmed at a report circulating in the palace, that the king of Prussia proposes to withdraw his forces from the field of action, and to retire to his own dominions in peace. Various causes are assigned for this extraordinary and unexpected manœuvre; it is certain that the report has made a very considerable impression on this court, which encourages me to hope it is not without some foundation."—Portugal has granted a convoy to the American vessels now in her ports, to protect them from the Algerines.

In the Federal Gazette of Saturday last, the reader has seen two very interesting letters, the one from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Morris, and the other from Citizen Genet to Mr Jefferson. For a century past, it has been the practice in Europe to publish immense volumes of state papers. The greater part of these articles are extremely tiresome. They are written in slovenly language; and the workmanship is worthy of the matter is. The blockish scenes of perfidy are exhibited to view. Witness, among an hundred others of the same kind, the ponderous collection of Mr. Macpherson and of Sir John Dalrymple.

In turning from these Gothic monuments of official iniquity to the letters of Mr. Jefferson, we feel a sensation like that which might be produced by a paradise arising in the middle of a desert. Alternately, as the stream of argument requires it, the writer is copious without prolixity, and concise without abruptness; nor do we hazard any thing in affirming, that this performance will deserve to be admired as a masterly composition when the controversy, to which it refers, shall be utterly forgotten.

Every friend to the United States, must feel a poignant regret that a minister so able and intelligent, is at this critical period, about to retire from the service of his country; and must be solicitous that some measure may, if possible, be devised, to prevent so inauspicious a resignation.

One circumstance, however, in this affair cannot fail to afford universal satisfaction: Mr. Jefferson retires with an unblemished reputation; nor does he, like an European secretary of state, quit his post merely *because he can no longer hold it*. He does not sink into a factious minority of the legislature, loaded with the execrations and the plunder of his country. In the United States, though we have, as must always happen amongst a free people, much difference of political opinion, we have hitherto nothing that can in any degree deserve the name of faction. The government of this country will not find it necessary to buy his unity, or silence his opposition, by a pension of five thousand pounds sterling to himself, and his family for-ever.

Lisbon, 22d Oct. 1793.

Peter S. Livingston, Esq. New-York.

"Dear Sir,

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that I have this day obtained a promise from the court of a convoy for our ships, about 16 in number, to be provided as soon as they shall be ready to sail. My letter, and the very polite and friendly answer from the Portuguese Minister, go by this conveyance to the Secretary of State; the vessel sails to-morrow. I pray you to communicate this pleasing and very important intelligence to all the merchants, &c. &c. in your city.

I am, Dear Sir,

Most sincerely, yours,

Edw. CHURCH.

VENDUE SALES.

To-Morrow, at XI. o'Clock, WILL BE SOLD, at the VENDUE-OFFICE, without reserve, for CASH—

12 pieces Cloths and Coatings.
2 pieces Cassimers—and
22 pieces Manchester Cottons.

M. VANDEWALL, V. M.

Richmond, January 1st, 1794.

DECEMBER 28, 1793.

TO BE HIRED,

At Mr. Richard Bowler's Tavern, in Richmond, on Monday, 6th January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ALL the SLAVES belonging to the estate of Thomas Warren, dec. Two of them are good Bricklayers—Bond with approved security will be required by the

ADMINISTRATORS.

P. S. All persons indebted to the said decedent, are requested to make immediate payment, as the state of his affairs will not admit of delays; and those that have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts according to law, as provision may be made for the discharge of the same. (1f)

FOR SALE,

ON Monday next, being Henrico court day, four NEGROES, belonging to the estate of John Royster, deceased, a young wench and two children, and an old wench, a very good cook and washer. Twelve months credit with good security, by the

ADMINISTRATORS of ELIZABETH GILES, deceased, who was the Executrix to JOHN ROYSTER, deceased.

(6w)

By virtue of a decree of the worshipful court of New-Kent County, will be exposed to public auction, for ready money, on the 3d day of April next, on the premises,

THAT beautiful and elegant seat whereon Dr John Rouelle now resides, lying pleasantly situated on the banks of Pamunkey river, about six miles above the confluence of the river Mattapony and Pamunkey, about eight miles below the said county Court-house: It contains 323 acres of LAND, which lies level, with a soil exceedingly well adapted to the culture of wheat; it is well timbered, and about a third part cleared. There is thereon a good and convenient dwelling-house, a kitchen, stable and other convenient and necessary houses. Possession will immediately be given to the purchaser by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

New-Kent, Dec. 27, 1793. (3w)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at Hanover Court-house, on 1st Thursday of February, being Hanover court day, at public auction, for ready money, several NEGRO SLAVES, the property of Robert Price, Esquire.

WILLIAM POLLARD,
PAUL THILMAN.

December 30, 1793. (3w)

Richmond, January 1, 1794.

THE subscriber will open school on the 15th inst. in conjunction with Mr. Walter Davis. He will not, therefore, be restricted to the same number of scholars, as when he taught by himself. He has erected a convenient house for the purpose sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of 40 or 50 students. It is in a healthful situation, retired from the noise and dangers of the street, and within a few steps of an excellent spring.

(2w) JOHN D. BLAIR.

FLOWER ROOTS, &c.

Just IMPORTED, by

MINTON COLLINS,

In the Ship Happy Return from London.

HYACINTHS of different colours.
Mixed Tulips, Take Roses.
Ditto Ranunculus, Anemonies.
Polianthus Narcissus, Snow Drops.
Double white, ditto Persian Iris.
Ditto Jonquils, Guernsey Lillies.
Dutch spring Crocus, mixed Crocus, &c.
With a handsome assortment of Flower-pots.
Fancy Bouquet-pots, for chimney ornaments.
Some white glass Flower-bottles, and Garden-pots.

He has likewise received per the ship Defiance, an assortment of Grass-Seeds, early Peas, and a complete assortment of Garden-Seeds, &c.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1793.

THE Copartnership of Mrs. Anne Whitlock and myself, dissolved by mutual consent the first day of January next: All persons having claims against the concern are desired to bring them in and they shall be paid; and those indebted are particularly requested to make immediate payment.—The subscriber informs the public, that the tavern, will be kept open the ensuing year, by him, and the public may rely on being accommodated as usual, and every attention paid to render their accommodation agreeable, by their most obedient humble servant.

M. FARIS.

Bottom's Bridge, Dec. 25, 1793. (2w)

THE subscriber wishes to sell his valuable Plantation whereon he at present resides in Amelia county, on Appomattox river, near Janeto Bridge: The situation is pleasant and healthy, the plantation in excellent order for cropping, divided into ten or twelve inclosures, all under good fences; constant streams of water running through most of them: The purchaser may have from FOUR to SEVEN HUNDRED acres of LAND with the improvements.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM MURRAY.

December 12, 1793 (6w)

A Man well acquainted with the classics, who wishes to act as a Tutor in a private family will meet with employment by applying to the

(4w) PRINTER.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next session of the General Assembly, by the inhabitants of the counties of Washington, Wythe, Montgomery, Greenbrier and Bath, to be relieved from the claims made to our lands by certain persons styling themselves the Loyal and Greenbrier Company, known by the name of the Grantees—Published by authority of the people.

December 11, 1793. (3w)

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, for selling certain LANDS belonging to the Commonwealth, will be sold at Auction, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th of February next, if fair, otherwise, the next fair day:—A Tract of LAND in James City county, lying on Chickahominy river, known by the Ship-yard tract, containing about 120 acres; this land is equal in fertility to any lands on that river; one third of the purchase money to be paid in the public treasury, in one month after the day of sale—another third at the expiration of one year, and the remaining third at the expiration of two years; for which two last payments bonds are to be given, together with a mortgage on the land. A deed to be executed by the Governor.

[2mhs] JOHN PIERCE, Commissioner.

December, 1793.

WILLIAM FENWICK

HAS to inform his friends, that in addition to the Goods lately brought him by the *Caroline* and *Atalanta* from *Liverpool*; he has now received by the *Ann*, from *London*, a supply which will compleat his

FALL ASSORTMENT,

and will be sold low by the piece or package; making a handsome discount for prompt pay.

FENWICK & DABNEY

HAVE also received their FALL GOODS by the above vessels, and will retail them low for Cash or Produce.

N. B. Part Cash always given for Wheat and Tobacco.

Thomas Rutherfoord,

Has just received by the Adventure, from Liverpool,

A CARGO OF SALT,

which he will sell on moderate terms, and will allow the most liberal price for good TOBACCO, in payment or in discount of debts, as it is immediately wanted for said Vessel.

He has still on hand an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

To the amount of about One Thousand Pounds Sterling cost, consisting principally of the most saleable articles, which as he is very desirous of closing sales by Christmas, he will dispose of on very favourable terms.

Richmond Nov. 30, 1793.

Henry Toler, jun.

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that he has just received and now opening at the Store lately occupied by Henry and Samuel Toler, and opposite the Eagle-Tavern, Richmond, a General Assortment of Fall and other

GOODS;

—*Among which are*—

SATTINS, Lustrings, and feathers.
Of the most fashionable colours.
Gauzes of different kinds.
Ladies Morocco and lasting shoes and slippers.
Leather, do.
Loose Salt, &c. &c. &c.
Sattin Cardinals.
Ladies Elastic girdles.
Fashionable Hat trimmings

Which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or any kind of Country Produce at its highest value.

Old APPLE BRANDY by the Barrel.

H. T. informs those indebted to the late concern of HENRY & SAMUEL TOLER, that he is now ready to receive any kind of country produce as a payment for their respective balances, and hopes they will not be backward in making as speedy payment as possible, as their affairs will not admit of further indulgence. (6w)

Alexr. Brydie & Co.

(Opposite the EAGLE TAVERN)

Have received by the CAROLINE, *from* LIVERPOOL, *an addition to their very extensive and well selected* FALL *Assortment of*

GOODS,

Which they will sell low, by the Package, Piece, or by RETAIL, *for* CASH, PRODUCE, *or* PUBLIC SECURITIES.

They have also just received by the PEACE *from* TENERIFFE,

A Cargo of very old WINE, for sale by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask.

ALSO old MADEIRA, by ditto. and LONDON PORTER in Hhds. and Barrels.

WEST-INDIA RUM by the Hogshead or Cask—SUGARS—Liverpool SALT in Sacks—IRON—COFFEE, &c. &c.

N. B. A consignment of Kendal COTTONS, very well assorted in small Bales.—Complete assortments are sent to their Stores at New-Glasgow, Milton, and Warminster.

FOR CHARTER,

The new AMERICAN BRIG,

MARIA,

Burthen 210 Tons,

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Master,

Will be ready to receive a cargo in 15 days. Apply to the subscriber.

WILLIAM PENNOCK.

Norfolk, December 11, 1793. (3w)

TO BE RENTED,

FOR one or more years, as may be agreed on, and possession given the first of January next—Sundry LOTS and HOUSES in New-Castle, on York River,; among which are two convenient STORES with Lumber Houses. For terms apply to the Rev. Mr. BLAIR, in Richmond, ANDREW MITCHELL, in Petersburg, or the Subscriber in New-Castle.

LUCY COCHRAN.

New-Castle, Dec. 5, 1793.

James River Company.

AT a meeting of the DIRECTORS of the JAMES RIVER COMPANY, on the 26th of October, 1793.—*RESOLVED*, That all Holders of Shares in said Company, are hereby NOTIFIED, That every Share upon which any requisition heretofore made, shall remain uncomplied with on the FIRST MONDAY in FEBRUARY next, will certainly be, on that day SOLD, according to law.—The sale to commence at twelve o'clock, at the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, and to continue from day to day until completed.

Extract from the minutes.

ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

FOR SALE,

THE BRICK STORE and LUMBER HOUSE in the city of *Richmond*, at present occupied by Messrs *Lamar & Davidson*. For terms apply to *Andrew Ronald* Esq Attorney at Law, in *Richmond*, or to the subscriber.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, January 13, 1793. (3)

GEO. YUILLE & CO.
IN MANCHESTER, AND
ALEX. YUILLE & CO.
IN RICHMOND,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that the subscribers have opened a new, extensive and general assortment of

GOODS,

Which were chose by their George Yuille, who is lately returned from Europe, and which they offer for sale on moderate terms. The old concerns of George Yuille & Co. in Manchester, and Dalzel & Yuille of Richmond, were ately dissolved. The books of the former, are in the hands of G. Y. & Co. and of the latter, with A. Y. & Co. to whom those indebted are requested to make payment.

At the above mentioned stores every attention will be paid to give universal satisfaction, and we with gratitude for past favors, beg leave to solicit a continuation of the custom of our friends.

GEO. YUILLE,
ALEX. YUILLE,
JAMES LYLE, Junior.

N. B. West India PRODUCE of all kinds, *Madeira* WINE, warranted genuine and of the best quality; a general assortment of GROCERIES; FISH SAUCES; TOYS, &c. may be had by applying as above, and CASH given for good heavy tobacco.

WILLIAM MEWBURN,

With Respects to his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC,

HAS to inform them of his return to this City, with an Assortment of GOODS, which he flatters himself will be found worthy of their attention—to make it so, he has spared neither expence nor exertion, having visited most of the principal manufacturing towns in Great-Britain, where he has laid out the different Articles, and for a considerable proportion of them has paid

READY MONEY,

For which they will be SOLD, under the Firm of

Mewburn & Co.

In addition to the great variety of useful Articles to be found in every store, and which are too numerous to be particularized, are the following, VIZ.

LADIES, gentlemen, & children's great coats and habits, of all sizes & qualities.
Also, a variety of gentlemens close bodied coats & waistcoats.
Flannel waistcoats & drawers
Leather breeches, &c.
A large assortment of muslins of every kind.
Calicoes and chintzes of the newest and most approved patterns.
Diaper & damask table cloths, towels, and napkins.
Gentlemens shoes & boots.
Ladies seal skin, Spanish, & Morocco leather, silk and sattin shoes.
Girls and children do.
Ladies spring heel clogs and sandals.
A large assortment of Saddlery.
Lustrings—black and white, of the most fashionable colours and mixtures.
Black and white sattins, silk florentines, persians, modes, &c.
Black bombazeens, crapes, &c.
Hose—black, white, and fancy silk, silk and cotton and cotton, &c.
Silk, worsted, and cotton, stockings, breeches patrons, and cotton night caps.
A great variety of ribbons & sashes of all breadths—plain and fancy ladies caps and cap bordering.
Patent beaver hats.
Fancy trimmings.
Feathers and flowers.
Chip and willow hats.
Black, white and coloured sattin cloaks.
India and other shawls.
White chapel needles of superior quality.
Silver edged and tambour do. with bobbins of silk, gold, and silver thread.
Gold and silver lace cord and spangles.
Necklaces of white and coloured Agates.
Plain and cut and gilt ditto, with ear drops to match.
Fashionable, fancy & plain gloves, and elastic garters
Double block tin dish covers, coffee and tea pots, spice boxes and saucepans.
And ladies and gentlemens do. japan'd dressing boxes.
Square, carved and gilt looking-glasses, from 17 by 14 to 30 by 18.
Single and double tea caddies, &c.
A general assortment of glass ware.
And perfumery.
Whips, sticks and toys.
Drawing instruments.
Gilt pocket compasses.
Reeves drops & cole colours.

☞ As a Partner of the late Concern of

WM. MEWBURN & Co.

charged with the settlement of their affairs and the collection of such debts as are due to them, I have again to call upon those who are in arrear to make immediate payment of their respective balances, or such part thereof as it may now be in their power to discharge, and to give security for what may remain—the situation of the affairs of the said Concern absolutely forbidding further indulgence.

☞ *Any species of* PRODUCE *or of* PUBLIC SECURITIES, *will be received in payment at liberal prices.*

Richmond, *Nov.* 4, 1793.

FOR SALE,

ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, lying on Flat Run, in the county of Culpepper, about five hundred Acres of which are cleared, under good enclosures and in high arable order. The Wood-land to clear, is of good quality and very heavy timbered.—The whole tract is level, and suitable to the production of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Tobacco. Two hundred acres of it lying on both sides of Flat Run (of which, fifty acres are cleared and grassed) are of a superior soil, and particularly adapted to grassing or mowing meadow, and may be watered at a very small expence. The buildings on it are new and commodious—consisting of a good dwelling-house, of eleven rooms, several of which are large—a farm-house of six rooms—a stone kitchen and laundry, and roomy accommodations for labourers and servants—also built of stone and brick, a large, well built stable, threshing and carriage rooms, cow and sheep house, all in good repair, with other necessary inprovements, together with an extensive orchard of bearing apple-trees. It is situated in a healthy, industrious and agreeable neighbourhood, about thirty miles from Fredericksburg, and two miles from the North-Branch of Rappahannock, the navigation of which is seriously contemplated by the contiguous counties. The dwelling-house, &c. are little more than a quarter of a mile from the Mineral-Spring (on the land of Mr. E. Voss) the medicinal qualities of which are highly extolled. The said tract of land with all its appurtenances, will be sold cheap. For terms of sale, application will be made to Mr. R. B. Voss (who lives near the premises, and who has full power to sell and convey) or to the subscriber residing in the city of Richmond. NICHOLAS VOSS.

October 9, 1793.

Thompson's WINE,

IS for SALE at Mess MONTGOMERY'S & HENRY'S, in Richmond; Messrs. White, Whittle and Co. Norfolk; at Messrs. Carter and Byrd Beverley's, in Tappahannock; and at Robert Hamilton & Co's in Alexandria; and there warranted of the first Quality.

VIRGINIA,
In the High Court of CHANCERY, Sept. 20, 1793.
BETWEEN
John Daniel, James Daniel, Chestley Daniel, and *Overton Daniel*, children and legatees of *John Daniel*, deceased, *Plaintiffs*,
AND
James Gregory, surviving executor of the testament of *John Daniel*, deceased, *Samuel King* (clerk) administrator, &c. of *George Larimer*, who was an executor of the same testament, and *John George* and *James Kidd*, who are administrators *debonis non*, of the said *John Daniel*, with his testament annexed, *Defendants.*

THE Defendant *James Gregory*, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the Plaintiffs, by their council, it is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Christ Church, in the county of Middlesex, on some Sunday immediately after Divine Service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy) (8w)
Teste PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA,
In the High Court of CHANCERY, October 5, 1793.
BETWEEN
Robert Shedden, William Shedden, and *William Patrick*, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of *Shedden, Patrick*, and *Company, James Saddler* and *George Sufferin, Abrams* and *Wilcox*, all of the city of New-York, *Plaintiffs.*
AND
James Johnson, James Kerr, Joseph Gallego and *Chevallie* *Defendants.*

THE Defendant James Johnson not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the Plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of Henrico, in the county of Henrico, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the capitol in the city of Richmond.

Copy)
Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

At a Court of Quarterly Session, held for Botetourt county, at the Court-house of said county, the 12th day of November, 1793.
Elizabeth Vandine, heiress at law to *Jacob Vandine*, deceased, *Plaintiff*,
AGAINST
Samuel Tummins, Mary Tummins, and *Winefred Tummins*, heirs and heiress at law to *Edward Tummins*, deceased, *Defts.* } In CHANCERY.

THE Defendants not having entered their appearance and given security, according to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On motion of the Plaintiff by her council, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here, on the second Tuesday in March next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church in the parish of Botetourt, in the county aforesaid, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the court-house in the said county.

(A Copy) (8w)
Teste H. BOWYER, C. B. C.

NOTICE!

SENATE-CHAMBER, December 4, 1793.

THE SHERIFFS of the several counties composing Senatorial districts in class, No. I. TO WIT: Chesterfield, Amelia, Nottoway, Cumberland, and Powhatan—Brunswick, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, and Greenville—Charles City, James City, and New-Kent—Henrico, Goochland, and Louisa—Augusta, Rockingham, Rockbridge, Shenandoah, Pendleton, and Bath—Lancaster, Richmond, and Northumberland, are to take NOTICE, that elections are to be held in their respective counties, in the month of April next, for a Senator, to represent the same, of which they are to make return as the law directs.

(6) H. BROOKE, C. S.

Two Hundred Dollars
REWARD.

OFFERED for apprehending and securing in any jail in this commonwealth, so that he may be brought to justice, a certain person by the name of JAMES DOWNING, who absconded from Lindsay's Mills, near Port Royal, on Rappahannock River, on Friday the 29th ultimo, where he acted in the capacity of a Miller for some time, and robbed the subscriber's desk, on the evening of his departure, of a considerable sum of money, and an elegant gilt stop Watch, which runs on a diamond, and has hour, minute, and second hands, the maker's name, "Wilson Kendal."—He is also suspected of having a gold Watch, with a gold seal cyphered W. G. the maker's name unknown. He has said that he was a native of Downing's Town, Pennsylvania; is well informed, and writes a good hand, well made, walks erect, five feet eight or nine inches high, & about twenty-eight years of age; his left eye is blemished, which makes him perhaps look cross-eyed; lost his upper fore teeth, light hair, thin, and pale faced. He carried with him a variety of good cloaths, chiefly new, amongst which were two new superfine broadcloth coats, one a light mixed grey, with flowered plated buttons, the other a dark mixture, with twist buttons; a new drab great coat, with a large cape, lined with green baize; two pair breeches, of bottle green and buff cassimer; buff and swansdown vests; a pair of corduroy overalls, with metal buttons, which buttoned at the legs, new boots and spurs, and his shirts were chiefly ruffled.

He also rode away from here a sorrel horse, upwards of 4 feet 10 inches high, with a black spot on the left buttock, his fore foot turns out very much, a small white spot on each side of the girt, and a small blaze down his face; the saddle almost new, with plated stirrups, and small oval bosses, with letters cyphered thereon, J. F. and on the front piece of the bridle a large piece of silver, with J. D. cyphered thereon, and on the cheek thereof J. D. (formerly J. F.) cyphered; with martingale and collar, and the collar had large round buckles and tips on the one side, and a star on the other. It is supposed that he intends for Kentucky, or some of the southern states, as he said he had been in both places, but it is more than probable that he is gone to the southward. The above reward will be paid on application to GILBERT ROBERTSON, Norfolk; WILLIAM DRUMMOND, Fredericksburg, or the subscriber, Port Royal.

JOHN MATHESON.

Virginia, December 2d, 1793.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 16, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the STOCK-HOLDERS of the BANK of ALEXANDRIA, that an election will be held at the Court-house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of the said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors.
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to THOMAS FRASER and Co. late of London, merchants, either for transactions immediately with themselves, or by assignment from Donald, Fraser, and Co. are hereby informed, that we are in possession of all the papers, accounts, and vouchers regarding their respective balances, with full and unlimited powers for settlement and collection. We have therefore to entreat those indebted, to make speedy payment to us, as the situation of that concern will not admit of any longer indulgence; and our instructions from the assignee, direct, that all balances not paid or satisfactorily secured, must be put in suit returnable to March term. We have for the present employed Mr. John Royall, hitherto collector for Donald, Fraser, and Co. to attend to the debts assigned by that firm; any payments made to him will be equally valid as to ourselves.

DAVID & ROBT. MAITLAND,
Attornies for James Fraser, Assignee of Thomas Fraser & Co.

Petersburg, Dec. 5, 1793. [6w]

N. B. As soon as deeds are completed, we will have to dispose of for the benefit of the above concern, and will offer for sale, with a proper description, those valuable Houses and Water-Lots in Blandford, eight acre Lots in Gillisfield, near Barksdale's warehouse, two tracts of LAND, one in Chesterfield and the other in Charlotte county, all late the property of Donald, Fraser and Co. D. & R. M.

TAKEN up by the subscriber,

at his plantation in Caroline county, near Chesterfield, a SORREL HORSE, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 12 years old, neither docked nor branded; he has a blaze face, and his hind feet white. Posted and appraised to £. 13: 10s. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying legal charges.

JACOB CHEADLE.

December 7, 1793. (3w)

FOR SALE,
A likely NEGRO FELLOW,

Who is an exceeding good Black-smith. For terms apply to

WILLIAM HARRISON.

Caroline, November 26, 1793. (4w)

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Dec. 11, 1793.

THE General Assembly having

authorized the Governor and Council to appoint a discreet person in each of the brigade districts as laid off by the act of the General Assembly, "for regulating the militia of this commonwealth," for the purpose of collecting the arrearages of taxes; I am directed by the Executive to notify that the appointments will take place on the first Wednesday in February next, in order that those who wish to become candidates, may give in their names to the board on or before that day.

A. BLAIR, C. C.

FOR SALE,

At a very low price,

FOUR hundred and sixty acres

rich level LAND, in Cumberland county, one day's travel from Cartersville. Eight or ten valuable NEGROES, one of whom is an excellent ploughman, and understands the management of oxen in a superior manner; another is a good hostler and travelling servant—also four well broke, young black carriage horses, well matched. Payment may be made in good bonds, cash or any negotiable articles.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Presq-Isle, Dec. 20, 1793. (4w)

WILL BE SOLD,

To the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the 29th day of January next, at the Healing Springs,

ALL my Estate at, or about that

place, and all my Tract of Land at Long Lane, whereon a crop of wheat is sown; which will be laid off in parcels suitable to the purchasers, if required; also one other Tract of Land called Bibb's, 12 miles below the Healing Springs, and about 20 miles from the city of Richmond, together with the stocks of every kind, some beautiful Wildair Colts and Fillies; likewise about 70 Negroes, among which are some excellent tradesmen. The lands are well adapted to the culture of wheat and tobacco, with good watered meadows, and well calculated for farming. One third of the purchase money for the lands and slaves, to be paid in 12 months, another third in two years, and the remainder in three years; bonds with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. The Lands, &c. may be seen by applying to Mr. Nicholas Syme, Mr. John Bullock, Mr. James Newton, on the premises, or the subscriber.

J. SYME.

N. B. There is a well accustomed Mill to grind for the Springs and estate. The farm supplies the house of entertainment with all kinds of meats, &c &c. and is the nearest rout to the Baths resorted to in the upper country. Just claims discounted; usual allowances made for cash.

TAKEN up by Robert Moseley,

in Powhatan county, on Butterwood creek, a large COW, all white except her head, neck and legs, and a few round spots on her side, which are of a brindle colour, marked crop, slit and underkeel in each ear. Appraised to £. 4.

EDUCATION.

A GENTLEMAN, whose moral character and professional abilities can bear the strictest enquiry, wishes to establish A CLASSICAL SCHOOL in *Richmond*. He would have no objection to confine himself to a small number, if the terms are made agreeable. Those gentlemen who are willing to encourage such an undertaking, will please to leave their names with the Printer, and they shall be personally waited upon, and made acquainted with the terms. (tf)

N. B. He would, for a liberal compensation, readily undertake the tuition of one or more families in any part of the country.

AT NORFOLK,
FOR LONDON,

To SAIL the 25th current,
THE SHIP
BOWMAN,
Aaron Jeffrey, Master;

Will receive from 100 to 200 hhds, of Tobacco on liberty of consignment. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Alexander Leckie, jun. Norfolk, Messrs. Campbell & Wheeler, Petersburg, or to

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, December 7, 1793.

THE Subscriber has taken the

commodious house in Hampton, belonging to Mr. Francis Riddlehurst, and will take great pains to entertain all persons who will please to favor him with their custom. He has good stables, which will be well supplied with good forage,

By the public's humble servant,
WILLIAM KERBY.

Hampton, December, 1793. (3w)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A PRIVATE TUTOR, of good morals and plain manners, to instruct ten or twelve children the English and Latin languages, in a classical manner: Such a person may obtain sixty pounds per annum, with bed, board and washing, on application to the subscriber, near Goochland Court-house.

THOMAS T. BATES.

Belmont, Dec. 22, 1793. (3w)

BUCKINGHAM, Dec. 1. 1793.

THE subscriber would dispose of

two hundred acres of very rich tobacco LAND, lying on both sides of Rock Island Creek, in the county of Buckingham, the better half of this Land is first, & second, low grounds, and equal to any in the country for tobacco, &c. and meadow.—There is also, as complete a seat for erecting a mill on said Creek, which never lacks water sufficient for that purpose, as any in the state, and within three quarters of a mile of the ferry landing at the town of Warren on James river. One half the purchase money would be required on closing the bargain and giving possession, which may be done immediately, as there is no cleared land on the tract, and the balance at the end of a reasonable credit.

THOMAS COBBS.

I intend to leave this country by

the 20th of January. Those who have claims against S. Wilson & Co. or myself, will please to apply for payment.

SOLOMON WILSON.

Norfolk, Dec. 14, 1793.

I Understand that there is a

bond in circulation signed with Daniel Spangler's name to it, payable to Sarah Hamilton, or her assigns: I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said bond, as it is a forged one; and do further desire any person that may have said bond in custody, to bring the same forward while the witnesses, whose names are to the same, are alive, that I may be able to confront the same.

MARY SPANGLER, Executrix to David Spangler, deceased.

Franklin county, Nov. 4, 1793. (3w)

M'Credie & Macmillan,

Have received, and are now opening, a General Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which they will sell low for Cash or Produce.

They have likewise on hand SUGARS, COFFEE, BAR-IRON, LIVERPOOL SALT, Northward RUM, TEAS, &c.

Richmond, November 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, before the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday, the 15th of January next,

The upper part of the plantation

formerly advertised by the name of

MAIDEN's ADVENTURE,

lying upon James river, in the county of Powhatan, 30 miles above Richmond: It contains 524 acres by a late survey, 224 of which are river low grounds of the first quality, and the high land is fertile and well timbered. £. 500 sterling will be required at the time of delivering possession, and the residue in three annual payments, carrying interest from the date of the bonds. A security on the land will be required.

PHILIP L. GRYMES,
Wm. NELSON,
BURWELL STARKE,
MAT. ANDERSON,
MANN PAGE,
} Executors of Warner Lewis, dec.

December 9, 1793.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY in April last, from the subscriber, living in Fincastle, Botetourt county, negro woman called POLLY, about 17 or 18 years of age, tall and well formed. She took with her a variety of clothing, was raised at Fredericksburg, and lived some time at Richmond, at one of which places it is probable she is now lurking. I am informed she has a forged pass, and may attempt to pass as a free person. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and confine the said slave in some goal, so that I get her again.

HENRY BOWYER.

November 22, 1793. (3w)

STRAYED or Stolen from this

place, about the beginning of this month, a large bay HORSE, marks, size and age not very particularly known, but supposed to be nine years old the next spring, fifteen hands high, a small brand and figure on one of his shoulders, but not very plain seen without inspection; one of his shoulders a little shrunk, supposed by a strain, part of his mane shorter on the near than off side. Ten dollars reward will be given for delivering the aforesaid horse to Col. John Harvie, Mr. Martin Hawkins, of Richmond, or to John Lewis, near Spotsylvania Court-house. (4w)

Richmond, December 10, 1793.

JOHN TAYLOR,

BRASS AND PEWTER FOUNDER,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the encouragement he has met with since the establishment of his FOUNDERY in this city, and begs leave to assure them that he shall exert himself to diffuse general satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

At his FOUNDERY near the COURT-HOUSE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF HIS MANUFACTORY, *viz.*

BELL-METAL skillets, & pans and mortars of all sizes,
Copper tea-kettles, pans & coal boxes of all sizes,
A great variety of coach mounting, and any fancy pattern, executed with neatness and dispatch,
Pewter candle moulds, dishes, plates and basons,
Brass candle-sticks of the latest fancy patterns,
Mill inks, copper rivets, & brass cocks,
Bells of all sizes, from 2 oz to 500lbs. weight, made to suit any purpose,
Spelter and plumbers solder,
Branding irons,
Mathematical instrument made and repaired,
Skeletons for umbrellas made and repaired,

AND

All kinds of REPAIRS executed in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—CASH given for all OLD METAL, and 1/3 per pound allowed in exchange for skillets, mortars, mill inks, or branding irons.

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